

LOCATING THE ENEMY

Gen. Wheaton Sends Out Reconnoitering Parties From Imus.

TO MOVE ON SOUTHERN REBELS

Arrival of the Sherman at Manila With Reinforcements.

RETURNING THE VOLUNTEERS

MANILA, June 19.—Military operations against the insurgents in the south have apparently been planned. General Wheaton, at Imus, is sending reconnoitering parties today to locate the enemy, and other reconnaissances are being made from Cavite.

The United States transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco May 24, with 1,800 men and seventy-five officers, under command of Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, has arrived here after a smooth voyage. One private died after the transport's arrival. The troops brought by the transport will go to the island of Negros to relieve the California volunteers. General Bates, who arrived on the steamer, and General Grant will probably be assigned to the commands of the volunteer generals, some of whom will leave for home soon. General Hale and Funtun desire to accompany their regiments home. The Utah Artillery, it is announced, will accompany the Nebraska troops on board the transport Hancock, leaving their guns here. The Pennsylvanians will start for home on the transport Senator this week. The Indiana sailed today with 200 discharged and sick soldiers. She will go into dock for a few days at Nagasaki, Japan.

Advices From Gen. Otis.

The following was received from General Otis this morning:

MANILA, June 19, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sherman arrived this morning. Casualty, Edwin L. Gaver, 1, 8th Infantry; Colonel Kellogg, twelve men, left Honolulu sick; seventeen cases typhoid fever en route. Sixth Infantry leaves for Iloilo to relieve Californians at Negros. Transport Indiana, 134 officers and soldiers discharged as sick with civilians, left for San Francisco via Nagasaki yesterday. Hancock, Sherman, with Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah, leave for United States as soon as troops can be placed in readiness. California will leave as soon as collected. Colorado to follow on first available transport.

OTIS.

The arrival of the Sherman means that General Otis will have a substantial reinforcement. The Sherman carried the 6th Infantry and a number of recruits numbering 1,800 officers and 1,850 enlisted men, under the command of Brigadier General Bates. Colonel Kellogg of the 25th Infantry was taken ill on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu and was invalided home. The transport Grant left San Francisco on the 30th ultimo, with the 16th Infantry on board, and is expected to arrive at Manila early next week.

Desire Muster Out at San Francisco.

Another message from General Otis was as follows:

"MANILA, June 18, 1899.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"All volunteer organizations here desire muster out, San Francisco."

"OTIS."

This statement was made by Gen. Otis in response to a specific inquiry of the War Department based upon the fact of having each volunteer organization elect whether it should be mustered out at San Francisco or at its home station. The 2d Oregon expressed a desire to be mustered out near Portland, Ore., and their wishes will be respected. It appears, however, that Gen. Otis desires that all the other volunteer organizations prefer to be disbanded at San Francisco, in accordance with the original arrangements of the War Department. The fact that the volunteers are being mustered out at San Francisco instead of at their homes and scattered through the country.

A REGIMENT OFFERED.

California Senators Send Assurance of Support of the Administration.

The following telegram was received at the War Department today from the two California senators:

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1899.

"General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General:

"Southern California supports administration in its efforts to suppress the Philippine Insurrection, and tenders the President for immediate service well-organized and thoroughly disciplined regiment of Infantry. Officers and men ready to embark as soon as necessary field equipments can be furnished."

(Signed) GEO. C. PERKINS, U. S. S. "STEPHEN M. WHITE."

Although the offer contained in the above telegram is naturally very gratifying to the officials of the War Department, it is stated that it cannot be accepted, at least for the present. It would involve the President's desire to avoid unless rendered absolutely necessary by the exigencies of the case in the Philippines. Moreover, it is said at the War Department that even should it be found necessary to call for volunteers it is not likely it would include the offer of the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania, and are confident that similar sentiments prevail in other states.

RACE FOR EMPEROR'S CUP.

A Dozen Yachts Sail From Dover for Heligoland.

DOVER, England, June 19.—A dozen yachts started today from here in the race to Heligoland for Emperor William's cup. The weather was beautiful, and a large crowd was present.

His majesty has presented a special gold cup for the present race. In the morning of Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday, the emperor, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzoellern, celebrating the arrival of the yachts at Heligoland.

Proposed Visit of President Diaz.

President Diaz of Mexico was recently invited, through the Mexican ambassador here, Senator Aguirre, to visit the United States during the summer and fall. Although an official answer has not yet been received from the president, communications from the Mexican capital satisfy the officials here that the president will not accept the invitation for June and July, and there is considerable doubt whether he will come north in the fall. In the event of his coming the United States government would doubtless take cognizance of the presence of the ruler of a sister republic and accord him suitable honors.

GEN. JOUBERT'S PLAN

Boer Chieftain Will Take the Aggressive Against England.

KIMBERLEY FIRST TO BE ATTACKED

Intends to Destroy De Beers Diamond Mine.

THENCE TO CAPE TOWN

LONDON, June 19.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon claims to have received from an absolutely reliable source at Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, the plan of campaign which will be followed by Gen. Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boers, in the event of war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Gen. Joubert's force, it appears, will consist of 20,000 men, armed with Mauser rifles, in addition to forty-six quick-firing guns and 1,000 artillerymen, most of them drawn from the German and Dutch armies. With these troops and help expected from the Orange Free State, Joubert expects to take the offensive immediately after the declaration of war, enter the Orange Free State and march on Kimberley, the British diamond mining center in West Griqualand, which forms four of the seventy divisions of Cape Colony. Kimberley is about 100 miles northwest of Bloemfontein.

To Destroy Railways He Cannot Use.

In his march on Kimberley, Joubert will use the railroad as far as available, expects to capture the town with slight loss and blow up the De Beers diamond mine. Simultaneously, it is added, the railroad from Cape Town to Bulawayo will be destroyed by Boer sympathizers and agents in Cape Colony, who will also destroy the Port Elizabeth-Pretoria line, south of Bloemfontein, to prevent British troops from using it. Finally, immediately after Kimberley is captured, Gen. Joubert will advance on Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony, through the western provinces, where the Dutch predominate and are expected to join the Boers. Gen. Joubert calculates that he will be master of Cape Town a fortnight after the declaration of war, and he will then be able to dictate terms of peace.

INTEREST IN NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Better Class of Whites in South Attend Commencements.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The American Missionary Association, through its secretary, Dr. A. F. Beard, is in receipt of reports from many of its educational institutions in the south, especially in Georgia and South Carolina, showing an increasing disposition on the part of the whites to attend the commencement exercises of the various schools of the higher grades for the blacks. Such attendance has been made by business men, school committees and teachers of the whites, and public officials who have expressed sentiments favorable to the idea that the good and substantial elements of both sides, in the south, have identical interests in maintaining law and order, and all that appertains to the good of society, the church and the government; that good citizenship can be obtained and exemplified only by a people industrious, moral and intelligent; that no race troubles have been or will be traceable to the schools of the association, conducted as far as possible. Attendance on these commencement exercises, it has been said, is an earnest of white sympathy with the education of the negroes. These facts are said to be of special interest to Congregationalists, because it was in one of their assemblies, in Boston, that Governor Northern recently discussed the race question, and the show that there is a sentiment in the south different from that which indulges in race conflicts and in lynching.

RIOTING IN LEeward ISLANDS.

Trouble Between Natives and British Over Excise Collections.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—Advices received here from Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, and other islands, indicate that there has been a recurrence at Montserrat, Leeward Islands, of serious riots in the northern district, extending to Plymouth, the capital, over the old excise duty collections trouble, which occasioned the riots of last year. The people have been openly rebelling against the police abuse of the domiciliary search law, the police force were overcome, and the island was for time in the hands of the mob. The chief government officials were driven from their houses until the arrival of the British cruiser Talbot changed the conditions. After a sharp conflict between a detachment of marines and the rioters the ringleaders were arrested.

There has also been a continuation of the troubles in the French island of Guadeloupe, where twenty-seven more or less serious riots have occurred since the beginning of the year. The disturbances on the plantation, stirred up by an anonymous threat to the governor, protesting against a conscription of the protection of immigrant labor on the plantations by the military.

BURNED BY EXPLODING LAMP.

Whole Family Scorching in Accident in Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—By the explosion of a lamp in the house of Michael Jaska, on Voghtly street, Allegheny, six members of the family were badly burned. The explosion set fire to the house, but the flames were extinguished with slight damage.

The victims, which included the father, mother and four children, were removed to the hospital. All will recover but an eight-months-old babe, whose injuries are believed to be fatal.

Fatal Row in New York Hotel.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Julius Mackenroth, twenty-nine years old, a waiter, was shot and killed by a carpenter, thirty years old, a Henry J. Desrocher, thirty years old, a carpenter, at 48th street and 8th avenue, this city, early today. Desrocher was arrested.

When asked if he had any previous trouble with Mackenroth he replied that he had never seen him before. There was all the prisoner would say concerning the shooting.

Voting for Dingley's Successor.

LEWISTON, Me., June 19.—A special election in the second Maine congressional district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Nelson Dingley, is in progress today. Indications point to a light vote, and the election of Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, the republican candidate, over John Scott of Bath, democrat, by a good majority.

Molnoux Case Goes to Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Justice Fursman, in the criminal term of the supreme court, today signed the order remitting the case of Roland B. Molnoux, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, to the grand jury.



TOPSY AND MISS OPHELIA.

TOPSY (Havemeyer)—"It's so wicked. It's a devil. * * * Fact is Miss Feely's my ma, she is."

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY

Mexican Government Agrees to Settle With Holders of Bonds.

Contractors Instructed to Begin Work of Reconstruction—Enterprise of Great Importance.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19.—It is announced that the government has concluded arrangements for settling with the holders of the bonds of the National Tehuantepec railway, which crosses the isthmus of the same name, and has instructed Pearson & Sons, the contractors, to begin work under the contract made some time ago to rebuild the line in a substantial manner and commence work on two new ports to be created at Zalina Cruz on the Pacific side and at Conacoates on the Gulf coast. This work is of great commercial and strategic importance. It will cost many millions of dollars and give Mexico facilities for doing a great trade in international freight. Several large English companies have been formed for business here. Copper will be mined by two London companies with \$10,000,000 capital.

A London syndicate has bought the steamship line of Senor Ramos and all his valuable timber lands with much mahogany and other woods.

The minister of public works is considering the application for a concession for extensive iron works to be established at Monterey with \$10,000,000 capital. In addition to the proposed iron mines, belonging to Patrick Milmo's estate, there are two iron mines near Monolova which will be in the combination.

One prominent member of the concern is Eugene Kelly of New York.

OUR TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

Results of the Observations of Inspector General Breckinridge.

Inspector General Breckinridge has made a long report to the War Department in regard to his recent inspection of the army posts in Cuba and Porto Rico. The following are among the points made by Gen. Breckinridge as a result of his observations:

1. The extraordinary expansion and percentage of recruits temporarily injures the discipline and instruction of the army.
2. A number of organizations may expect to again show a considerable sick list.
3. The subsistence articles both for issue and for sale, however liberal in the past, can be wisely increased with benefit to the health and contentment of the soldiers. For the ration, more vegetables, fruit, sugar and hard seem most needed.
4. A uniform is needed, perhaps, preferably blue, of this goods, more stylish than khaki, more serviceable than white, cooler than previous blue cloth or kersy. Such goods, of proper color, are familiar in the tropics.
5. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, especially about the bowels; particularly for unseasoned troops.
6. Heavy walled, two-story barracks are the best for the tropics. The barracks here are approximated the better. If tents must be occupied, have them three thickness of canvas, and floored well off the ground. Each additional layer of canvas removes several degrees of heat. Cots are important.
7. Have short, sharp, well-varied military exercises, sports and instruction; avoiding hottest sun and heaviest dews and downpours.
8. Riding hall and gymnasium of increased importance and hill stations desirable, with adequate grounds, on the dry side of the mountains.
9. Adequate ventilation should be insured entirely around the head, and heat held off from the skull by corrugated material between sweat leather and headgear. Brain and bowels demand special attention both from heat and rain.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Boston has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, en route to San Francisco.

The Machias, conveying the tug Piscataqua and Potomac, with the floating dry dock, has sailed from Fort Monroe for Fort Royal, S. C.

MR. HAVEMEYER'S OBJECT

Desired to Provoke a Tariff Discussion in Order to Protect Trusts.

Has Contributed to Both Political Campaign Funds—Cleveland's Alleged Action.

It is shrewdly concluded by some of those who know something about Havemeyer's methods that his real object in declaring before the industrial commission that protective tariff is the mother of trusts is to provoke a tariff discussion in politics again, so as to distract attention from other issues and to protect as far as possible the trusts from the danger of being made an important issue in the campaign. The sugar trust has little to fear from tariff agitation. It is a matter of authentic history that the sugar trust has been the central subject of discussion during the consideration of every tariff measure because of the large amount of money contributed to the campaign. The sugar trust has little to fear from tariff agitation. It is a matter of authentic history that the sugar trust has been the central subject of discussion during the consideration of every tariff measure because of the large amount of money contributed to the campaign.

Contributors to Both Parties.

It is said with reference to Havemeyer's politics that he has no hope to interfere with his business. It has long been said among politicians that the sugar trust contributed to both parties, so as to keep in with both.

It is very generally asserted that when Cleveland was elected, the sugar trust was very well known that Havemeyer and his associates have not been at any time seriously alarmed over tariff legislation, how they might talk in the hearing of the public.

Cleveland's Alleged Position.

Some of the bitterness felt against Mr. Cleveland is said to be due to his bad faith in publicly assuming to be a supporter of protectionism toward men who, whether they were parties to the agreement or not, were carrying out its terms with peculiar exactness. There are people who, possessing the best of intentions, are nevertheless very large contributors to the sugar trust, and that whatever his attitude may have appeared to the public to be, he was not ignorant of the obligation.

TO CLOSE SPANISH LEGATION.

The Duke of Arcos Will Spend the Summer at Manchester.

The Spanish minister, Duke of Arcos, has decided to spend the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea, and accompanied by Duchess of Arcos and the rest of the legation, will go there the latter part of this month. The legation here will be closed during his absence. This was asked in the question being transacted by mail. It isn't expected, however, that any important questions will come up. No move has been made on either side thus far for new treaties. Senor Segarra, recently appointed Spanish consul general to Havana, is about to leave Washington to establish himself at Havana. This duties are looked upon as especially important in view of the large number of Spanish-born residents of Havana and the Spanish interests there.

OPEN DOOR TO PORTO RICO

A French Consul Writes on the American Policy.

Fruitful Fields for the Employment of Capital—Valuable Markets to Be Gained.

"There is a place to fill in Porto Rico, fortunes to be made and fruitful fields for the employment of capital," writes the French consul, M. Charpentier, in Porto Rico, to the French minister of commerce, an abstract of which communication Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn furnishes the press today.

"Heretofore," says the consul, "we have had little business with the large island, and that the Americans have just conquered yet it is a rich and important market. Though numbering only about one million inhabitants, it makes heavy purchases because its inhabitants, children and grandchildren of Spaniards, have expensive habits and live in comfort. Many of them know our languages and are, therefore, independent of the fact that there are some 3,000 Frenchmen among them, all well-to-do, and some of the best of the island."

"Nevertheless," our commerce there has thus far been insignificant for three reasons: First, because our exporters have an instinctive aversion to the difficulties that they may encounter in the government; second, on account of the rates of discount; third, because the discriminating Spanish tariff imposed heavy duties on commodities from outside of Spain.

"These reasons no longer exist. The matter of discount has disappeared, for a decree of President McKinley fixes the value of the franc at 5 centimes. The dread of laws has diminished from the uncertainty of the Americans, which is one of their characteristics in business. The discriminating tariff has been replaced by the order of January 30, which subjects all goods imported here to the same tariff, whether the country of their origin. This applies even to American products."

"Spain will certainly lose a large part of her five million dollars annual exports to Porto Rico, but Frenchmen will gain a good part of this, but Frenchmen will gain a little activity can certainly get their share."

The Porto Rican Markets.

M. Charpentier cites the following lines of goods in which the French ought to get business in Porto Rico: Wines, especially of superior quality, champagnes, spirits, liquors, French brandies, vichy and other mineral waters, olive oil, the discriminating duties on which were formerly three times as high as the present duty.

While France and Spain are now on a footing of equality, Spain was exempted from all duties on the following articles under the old regime: Foods, such as butter, cheese, vegetables, preserves, fruits, mustard, sauce, chocolate, rice, codfish, chemical and pharmaceutical products, Spanish specialties and novelties, such as ladies' hats, fanners, fans, silk umbrellas, knickknacks, articles for masquerade, stationery, boots and shoes, jewelry, watches and photographic apparatus.

In concluding his interesting letter the French consul says, significantly:

"There is a place to fill in Porto Rico, fortunes to be made and fruitful fields for the employment of capital. It is not realized that this little island is more populous than certain states, Uruguay, for instance; richer also and more accustomed to luxury. We have our stakes already driven; a railroad in which there is invested 20,000,000 francs of our capital, a regular packet boat service, the neighborhood of the French Antilles and the advantage of a rich and highly reputed colony."

The above flattering statement of commercial conditions in Porto Rico has been printed in several of the French newspapers, some of which were not during the Spanish-American war friendly to the government of the United States.

The United States consul, John C. Covert, commenting upon the letter, says that the American policy in Porto Rico is in most emphatic contrast to that of France in her colonies and protectorates, where heavy export duties are levied upon any commodities exported to any country except France and heavy import duties upon any merchandise received from any country except France.

GOLD AND SILVER

Product of the Precious Metals in Last Calendar Year.

VALUE LARGEST IN HISTORY

A Steady Increase in the United States Shown.

TABLE BY STATES

Mr. George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, today made public his estimate of the gold and silver product of the United States for the calendar year 1898. The value of the production is about \$7,000,000 greater than last year, and is the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The only possible exception to this was one year when the gold production of California was at its height, in the 40's. An approximate at that time fixed the total at about \$65,000,000, close to the figures of last year. That amount has never since been reached, however, until the past year.

A Steady Increase.

Mr. Roberts said that while the gold production all over the world is growing, it is comforting to know that the product of the United States itself shows a steady increase. He was confident that this calendar year would also show an increase, because the reports from Colorado, Washington and Nevada show an increased production in those states. Colorado's output last year was \$4,000,000 greater than the year before, and that state furnished more than half of the increased production of the United States.

The figures made public by Mr. Roberts include only that portion of Alaska which comes to the United States, and do not touch the product of the rich Klondike region.

Colorado leads as a gold producing state, with California a fair second. The entire Colorado also leads the list, leading Montana by \$8,000,000.

The increase in the product of silver is not so great as in the yellow metal, largely because many silver mines were abandoned, owing to the cheap price of silver. These mines were profitable with silver at a good price.

The following is the approximate distribution by states and territories of the product of gold and silver for the calendar year for the year 1898, estimated by Mr. Roberts from careful figures collected for him:

State or territory.	Gold, ounce.	Silver, fine ounce.
Alabama.....	242	5,000
Arizona.....	122	92,400
California.....	110,249	2,465,100
Colorado.....	158,483	15,931,300
Idaho.....	1,122,073	22,185,000
Montana.....	6,221	128,000
Nevada.....	3,655	1,716,900
New Mexico.....	20	600
Utah.....	5	100
Washington.....	248,014	5,126,500
Wyoming.....	26,074	530,000
Alaska.....	144,850	2,964,500
Oregon.....	66,968	1,177,000
South Carolina.....	5,641	104,200
Tennessee.....	275	5,800
Texas.....	110,250	2,280,000
Virginia.....	218	4,500
Washington.....	27,108	708,200
Wyoming.....	237	5,000
Totals.....	3,118,298	864,463,000

Totals for 1897 2,774,935 837,365,000

The commercial value of silver bullion for 1898 was 60 cents per fine ounce, while for 1897 it was 60 cents.

EVERY MAN WILL GET A MEDAL.

Souvenirs for Participants in the Battle of Manila Bay.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the medals awarded by Congress to the officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, will be distributed to every man who took part in that glorious event, from Admiral Dewey down to the smallest sailor. The medals will be distributed to every man who took part in that glorious event, from Admiral Dewey down to the smallest sailor. The medals will be distributed to every man who took part in that glorious event, from Admiral Dewey down to the smallest sailor.

TAXING CANTEENS.

The War Department Unlikely to Accept a Decision.

It is improbable that the War Department will accept as final the decision of the Pennsylvania state court declaring that the army canteen is subject to state taxation. The impression is that there was no proper representation of the government's side of the case in this particular instance, and that the court's ruling was one delivered in default. The officer in charge of the canteen at Camp Meade appealed to the War Department for assistance in defending the case, and the War Department, approving of his application, transmitted it to the Department of Justice with the request that an officer of that department be assigned to defend the case.

It is believed that the decision was rendered before the defense could be prepared. The principle involved is believed to be important, and it is significant that the Pennsylvania decision is directly in conflict with the formal opinion of the Court of Claims in a case involving the canteen. That court decided that the canteen was "one of the instrumentalities of government," and, therefore, exempt from taxation. That opinion will rank very high legally as a precedent.

Mrs. Barrow's Trial Set.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The case of Mrs. Addie Barrow, the wife of George Beauregard Barrow, convicted of kidnapping the baby Marion Clark, and sentenced to four years in the state prison, will be tried today in the criminal term of the supreme court before Justice Warner today, for the purpose of having the date of trial fixed.

After some argument between counsel for the defense and the district attorney, the trial was set for Monday, June 20.

CHEAP LABOR NEEDED

D. A. Ray Talks of Industrial Conditions in Hawaii.

SITUATION GREATLY COMPLICATED

If Japanese Are Shut Out Serious Results Will Follow.

FEW CHINESE LANDED

"CHICAGO, June 19.—D. A. Ray of the interstate commerce commission, who was executive officer of the Hawaiian commission last fall, has left Chicago for Honolulu to continue the work of both that body and the United States coast survey which remains uncompleted.

"The mission upon which I am engaged is of a two-fold nature," said Mr. Ray before leaving. "The problem of the islands is in a complicated condition, which will require the greatest patience and the most careful investigation to unravel.

"We understand no Chinese have been imported into the islands since the flag was raised last July, but we do know that a great many Japanese have been landed. The condition under which the raising of sugar cane, coffee and rice must be carried on for a fair profit is such that cheap labor must be obtained from some quarter of the world, and if our contract labor law is made applicable to the islands in the form of a permanent law, the result of government or by Congress a great hardship, amounting to the practical killing of great industries will result.

"My instructions are to investigate more fully this question and present a report to the commission before Congress meets next week. It is my opinion that the results of my inquiry and the facts gained by the members of the commission and personal observation will cause the modification of the immigration law as applied to the islands to the extent of allowing the importation of Japanese and foreigners other than those under contract, with the restriction that they are not to be brought from the islands in any other part of the United States."

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII.

Representative Mendell Favors Form Similar to Other Territories.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—W. F. Mendell, member of Congress from Wyoming, is spending a month in Honolulu studying the conditions and political prospects of the islands.

"I think there is no question that Hawaii will have a territorial form of government," he said in a Honolulu interview. "I do not see how anything else can be done. Personally, I am in favor of a territorial form, with the most liberal system of government.

"I insist and shall insist that the Hawaiian people be given the handling of all their local affairs.

"This country has been independent many years and kept pace with greater powers in all respects. It has a population of 100,000 and needs of the people, and the local business is not far behind that of Congress can hope to do.

"My ideas of just the form of government that would be suitable for Hawaii, under the name of 'Territory of Hawaii,' relations with it to be precisely the same as now between United States and its territories. I am not in favor of the islands being left in absolute or as nearly absolute control of its local affairs as may appear best for the public interest, but I believe the west, and perhaps almost of the east, will be extremely friendly to such a policy."

ONE KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED.

Result of Collision on Northern Pacific Near Linton.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 19.—An east-bound Northern Pacific freight train last night collided, a mile east of Linton station, with an excursion train returning from Astoria. One man on the Astoria train was killed and five were injured. The man killed is D. P. Bell of this city, who was engaged in service on the excursion train. The wounded are: Homer R. Darling, severe; Byrdie Putnam, Mrs. Bell, wife of D. P. Bell; James Mallin, engineer, and E. R. Barnes, brakeman.

The cause of the collision is said to have been a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the trainmen.

Both engines were badly damaged and two cars containing live stock were demolished, all of the stock being killed.

TEA AFTER PRAYERS.

Novel Custom Instituted at the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Tea after the baccalaureate prayers is a novel custom which the University of Chicago has adopted. Cobb Hall Chapel was cleared of seats for the occasion, and when the devotional procession filed back from the vesper service President Harper and the faculty received the congregation at the entrance. The university marshals and women of the senior class assisted in serving the refreshments. The reception lasted one hour.

SEVENTEEN GOVERNORS RESPOND.

Gov. Sayers Planned at Prospect of Anti-Trust Conference.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—Gov. Sayers is much encouraged by the prospect of a large attendance of governors and attorneys general at the anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis September 30. Up to this time seventeen governors have responded to his invitation to attend the proposed conference. Of that number thirteen are outspoken in favor of the anti-trust measure, three are non-committal and one is opposed. The governor of Texas, Gov. Sayers, received a letter Saturday from Gov. Robert B. Smith of Montana, as follows:

"I heartily endorse your action in calling for a meeting of the governors and attorneys general of the several states and territories for the purpose of discussing the subject of trusts and of state legislation that will tend to do away with the evil. God being willing, I will be with you at the meeting in September, and I will try to persuade our attorney general to attend."

The reply so far received by Gov. Sayers are about evenly divided between democratic and republican governors.

MEXICAN GOVERNOR TO BE THERE.

Rough Riders Beginning to Arrive at Las Vegas, N. M.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 19.—Word has been received here from Chihuahua, Mexico, that Gov. Ahumada of that province will attend the Rough Riders' reunion here as President Diaz's personal representative. Gov. Ahumada will be escorted by the military band of Chihuahua, numbering eighty pieces.

A number of Rough Riders have already arrived in the city. Gov. Murphy of Arizona will arrive the morning of June 24.